AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method comprising:

a) providing one or more coded oligonucleotide probes, each coded oligonucleotide probe comprising an oligonucleotide attached to at least one unique nanocode wherein each nanocode comprises a feature tag;

b) contacting at least one target nucleic acid with the one or more coded oligonucleotide probes;

c) utilizing the feature tag to provide a quality control check for detecting nanocodes and/or distinguish target nucleotides from self-assembled coded oligonucleotide probe structures; and

d) identifying coded oligonucleotide probes that bind to the target nucleic acid using scanning probe microscopy (SPM) to detect the nanocode and the feature tag.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more coded oligonucleotide probes comprise permutations of a linear order of nucleic acid residues, which linear order represents all possible complementary sequences for a particular length of oligonucleotide.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the nanocode is selected from the group consisting of carbon nanotubes, fullerenes, submicrometer metallic barcodes, nanoparticles and quantum dots.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid is attached to a surface.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, further comprising ligating adjacent coded probes that are hybridized to the nucleic acid.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, further comprising separating ligated coded probes from the target nucleic acid and non-ligated coded probes.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the ligated coded probes form reading frames.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising aligning the coded probes on a surface by molecular combing.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the scanning probe microscopy is atomic force microscopy, scanning tunneling microscopy, lateral force microscopy, chemical force microscopy, force modulation imaging, magnetic force microscopy, high frequency magnetic force microscopy, magnetoresistive sensitivity mapping, electric force microscopy, scanning capacitance microscopy, scanning spreading resistance microscopy, tunneling atomic force microscopy or conductive atomic force microscopy.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the nucleotide sequences of oligonucleotides that bind to the target nucleic acid.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, further comprising determining a nucleotide sequence of the target nucleic acid from the sequences of oligonucleotides that bind to the target nucleic acid.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising identifying the target nucleic acid from the coded probes that bind to the target nucleic acid.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein two or more target nucleic acids are present in a sample.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein at least two target nucleic acids are contacted in the sample at the same time.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the feature tag is provided by a detectable feature tag associated with the nanocode.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the feature tag comprises a start tag.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising transforming the molecular nanocode to form a decompressed nanocode.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the feature tag comprises a barcode segment.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the feature tag comprises a header segment and an encoding segment.

20-36. (Canceled)